United Nations A/54/158

General Assembly

Distr.: General
30 June 1999
English
Original: Spanish

Fifty-fourth session
Item 10 of the preliminary list*
Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization

Letter dated 14 June 1999 from the Permanent Representatives of Ecuador and Peru to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to transmit to you a copy of the declaration signed by the Presidents of Ecuador and of Peru, Mr. Jamil Mahuad Witt and Mr. Alberto Fujimori Fujimori, formalizing the conclusion of the process of demarcating their common land boundary, and of the entry into force of the agreements constituting the comprehensive and lasting settlement of their differences (see annex). The signing ceremony took place on 13 May 1999 at the confluence of the Yaupi and Santiago rivers.

In light of the fact that the peaceful settlement reached by our two countries is of the utmost importance for Latin America and is an example for the international community, we should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly under item 10 of the preliminary list.

(*Signed*) Francisco A. **Tudela**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Peru to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Mario **Alemán**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Ecuador to the United Nations

* A/54/50.

99-20671 (E) 160799 160799

Annex

Declaration signed by the Presidents of Ecuador and Peru on 13 May 1999

At the confluence of the Yaupi-Santiago rivers, on 13 May 1999, Their Excellencies Mr. Alberto Fujimori Fujimori, President of the Republic of Peru, and Mr. Jamil Mahuad Witt, President of the Republic of Ecuador, met to formalize the completion of the process of demarcating the common land boundary between their countries, which has been carried out in accordance with the binding view expressed by the Heads of State of the Guarantor Countries of the Rio de Janeiro Protocol on 23 October 1998 and accepted by the Governments of Peru and Ecuador in the Brasilia Presidential Act, as well as the entry into force on this same date, in accordance with the provisions of the timetable of 19 January 1998, of all the agreements signed in Brasilia on 26 October 1998, the instruments of ratification concerning which were exchanged in Lima on 7 April 1999.

On this occasion, the Presidents of Peru and Ecuador make the following

Declaration

Both Presidents, brought together by this historic act in which peace is once again reasserted, confirm that today, with the placing of this boundary marker, the process of demarcating the common land boundary is complete and that a new stage has begun in the promising relationship between the peoples of Peru and Ecuador, a stage which, they are convinced, will be marked by peace, legal certainty, the strengthening of mutual confidence, cooperation and integration, in the shared conviction of permanently promoting development and solidarity through better living conditions for the two peoples that are united by geography, history and culture.

They acknowledge that, by virtue of this solemn act performed on this historic occasion, the two countries have complied with all the formalities provided for in the commitments assumed with regard to the on-site marking of the common land boundary, as well as the location of the sites of the trade and navigation centres and the determination of the paths of the arterial roads provided for in the Comprehensive Agreement on Border Integration, Development and Good-Neighbourliness; the transfer as private property to the Government of Ecuador of an area of 1 km^2 in the area called Tiwinza; and the construction of the corresponding access road from Ecuadorian territory.

They reiterate their gratitude to the Governments of the four Guarantor Countries of the Rio de Janeiro Protocol for the role they have played in the peace process, both at the political and diplomatic levels, as well as through the Ecuador-Peru Military Observer Mission (MOMEP). That Mission has rendered invaluable support to the process that concludes today with the demarcation of the common land boundary and the entry into force of the agreements that form part of the comprehensive and lasting settlement.

They reaffirm their political will to continue to strengthen bilateral relations between the two countries, relations that are now at an excellent level and which have great prospects. In this regard, they confirm their conviction that the Comprehensive Agreement on Border Integration, Development and Good-Neighbourliness goes far beyond purely formal integration at the local level and seeks to transform peace into manifold development possibilities for the two countries as a whole in all areas of mutual interest, particularly those relating to physical and social infrastructure and trade between the two countries.

Both Presidents concur in emphasizing that the settlement, achieved through peaceful means, is of great significance for the two countries and for Latin America as a whole, and is moreover an example for the international community.

They pledge that their two Governments will make resolute efforts to carry out all the projects and programmes that have been established for the first stage of the implementation of the Binational Plan for Border Area Development, which is comprehensive in nature and which emphasizes social development, productive infrastructure and environmental protection.

In this regard, they emphasize the support that has been pledged by the Andean Development Corporation for the pre-investment studies of the extensive network of roads that will link the two countries, the construction of which should be completed within the first five years of the Agreement, as well as the support of the Inter-American Development Bank, the Andean Development Corporation and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations for determining a suitable level of feasibility for the execution of the Puyango-Tumbes Binational Project, and the support of the Government of Canada for financing the feasibility study for the linking of the deferred-production oil fields in Ecuador with the North Peruvian oil pipeline, which could prove to be a project of immense benefit for both countries.

They acknowledge the support that the international community has given to the Peruvian-Ecuadorian peace process, which in financial terms has been expressed in offers of credit exceeding US$ 1.5 billion, and in the disbursement of the first grants by the Government of the United States of America, the Inter-American Development Bank, the World Bank and the Andean Development Corporation.

(*Signed*) Alberto **Fujimori Fujimori**
President of the Republic of Peru

(*Signed*) Jamil **Mahuad Witt**
President of the Republic of Ecuador